HISTORY OF THE BOTANY OF CHINA.

Mor more than three centuries the flora o the Chinese Empire has occupied the atten tion of Europeans, and, although still less known than that of any other part of the north era hemisphere, enough has been seen of it to show that no other area of similar extent is so rich in useful and beautiful plants. China has dready given to the outside world the orange. the peach, the white mulberry and the loquat and our gardens have been made beautiful by its camellias and azaleas, its fragrant daphne cape jasmine, by many of the mos llines and crab apples, its forerthias and wistarias, the paulowni, the ginko tree, the golden larch, the allantus the mella or so-called "tree of heaven, by many magnelias, the tree peony, the chrys anthemum, the tea rose and by some of the most beautiful of the orchids. Our knowledge othe fora of China, fragmentary as it is, has been gained only at the cost of much toil and suffering, as is made apparent in the learned and exhaustive work which is now before us. entitied "The History of Botanical Research London: Sampson Low. Marston & Co. 18 8 . by Dr. E. Bretschneider, one of the mer' distinguished synologues of our time for many years physician to the Russian Legation in Pekin, and the author of several other books reisting to Chinese plants and Chinese works

To his other accomplishments the author has added that of a clear and idlomatic English style, and these volumes, like those which have preseled them from Dr. Bretschneider's pen are westen in English. They contain not only minute account of the discovery of every Chiness plant now known to Europeans, but much interesting information about the men who have in any way been connected with the progres of our knowledge of Chinese botany and of the great European gardens and museums hinese plants have been studied an America, it seems, has played an entitivat id. instendieunt role in this struggle for knowladge, and the story of American botanical enterprise in China is soon told. Charles Wright the hotanist of the North Pacific exploring expedition, sollected plants on Hong Kong and m same of the neighboring islands in 1854 and 1955; S. W. 11 Williams, the well-known Amer tean synologue, made a few botanical discov ries during his residence at Pekin between 1842 and 1873, when he served as Secretary and interpretar of the United States Legation and in more recent times the Arnold Arboretum. through its friendly relations with Dr. Bret schneider, has been able to introduce into the gardens of the United States and Europe sev at interesting trees and shrubs from the mountains near the Chinese capital.

The earliest Luropean knowledge of Chines

plants is found in the book of Marco Polo, who ved in China for several years during the laster part of the thirteenth century, and noticed many of the vegetable productions used in that empire. Among these are rice wine. "a liquor which they brew of rice with a makes better drink than any other kind o and sugar which had been made in China for more than a thousand years, the sugarrana having been introduced into China from India in the second century of our era although the secret of refining was not dis several by the Chinese, but had been brough others by men of Babylonia who happened to he at the court of the Great Khan, and in structed the people of Fu-kien, where sugar sas made in great quantities, how to refine i with the ashes of certain trees." In what is now the province of Shensi Polo found the vine from which wine was made. This was another introduction from the west, for the grapsyine which is now largely cultivated in the northern part of China was introduced into that country from western Asia in the second century B. C., as Dr. Bretschneider has shown in one of his eartier works. The pears of enor mous size, weighing as much as ten pounds spiece, with pulp white and fragrant like confection, which Marco Polo saw in the city o Kensay, the modern Hangehow in Chekiang. Dr. Bretschneider believes to have been Chiness quinces, which sometimes grow to enormous size and are very fragrant, while the large pears of Shantung in Manchuria are coarse and rather tasteless. Other plants noticed by Polo are the ginger and cinnamon the bamboo, the camphor, mulberry trees. raised to feed silkworms. Saffron, which Dr Bretschneider believes to have been produced by Carthamus tinctorius a plant troduced into China from western Asia two centuries before Christ and still much cultivated in China. Polo records the fact, too. that the Great Khan caused the bark of mulberry trees made into paper to pass for money; this money was probably not made, however from the bark of a true mulberry tree, but from that of the so-called paper mulberry (Broussonetia), and it is probably to tree that Polo alludes when he says that "in the province of Culjupresent Kuel Chow, they manufacture stuffs of the bark of certain trees which form ery fine summer clothing." It is a strange fact that Polo makes no allusion to th tea in China, where it was as generally drunk in his time by the Chinese as it is now, although he travelled through the tea districts, and ar earlier traveller, the Mohammedan merchant Solyman, who visited China about the middle of the ninth century, mentions as a beverage the infusion of a plant whose leaves are aromatic and of a bitter taste.

After the travels of Marco Polo and the wan derings of Oderic and Marignolii in eastern Asia in the fourteenth century China remained closed for a long time to European access, and it had become so completely forgotten in Europe that when the Portuguese arrived in China in 1516 they believed that they had discovered a new country. For the next seventy or eighty years the Portuguese monopolized the European trade with the Far East, exporting sugar in considerable quantities from China, and among various other products and medicines the China root (Smilaz glabra). which acquired great celebrity in Europe after the reputed cure of the Emperor Charles V. by Its use. Tea was not yet exported from China although the Portuguese knew of it.

It was at this time that the sweet orange was ought from China to Portugal, the valiant Juano de Castro, Viceroy of India, having, according to tradition, sent a living Chinese erange tree to Lisbon; and as late as the end the next century the first orange tree which had been introduced by the Portuguese into Europe was believed to be living in the garden of Count St. Laurant near Lisbon.

The Roman Catholic missionaries, and esperially the members of the Society of Jesus. have done more than any other class of men to known the geography, resources and natural products of the Chinese Empire. Thirty-six years after the rediscovery of China by the Portuguese the first Christian missionscies made their appearance in that country. From that day to this they have been indefatirable, expecially those of France, in their labors to increase the knowledge of China and the binese, and the success enjoyed by the propaganda of the Jesuits in eastern Asia was due the great authority they have acquired in of Pekin on account of their skill in stronomy, physics and chemistry. Scattered through the letters and memoirs of the Jesuits la China are many articles treating of mineral-

ogy, zodlogy and botany. Pasting over some of their early narratives a which occur frequent mention of many of he limp stant economic plants of the country. come to the "Flora Sinensis" of Michael toya, sublished in 1656. Boyn was a Pole uin 1012, and first went to China as a mis-8) form in 1643 and died there in 1659. His " Sinensis" was printed in Vienna, although there is a French translation in Theot's "Relation des Voyages." Twenty-two Plants are described in this work, most of them the low represented by engravings. It is inter-esting to note that the pawpaw of the West Inthe (Cirica papaya), which had been carried to the East by the Portuguese and had soon stread through all the warmer parts of the Old World, was then early described by Boyn as a

It is to the Dutch, Dr. Bretschneider teils us that he owe the first authentic account of the

tes plant, and it is the Dutch who first introe tea plant from Japan into the gardens of Holland and recommended tea as a beverage suitable for Europeans. Azalca Indica, the parent of the race which now enlivens our conservatories in winter and early spring, and the chrysanthemum were likewise first cultivated in Europe in the gardens of Holland, and it is probable that they were brought to Europe in Dutch ships either from Japan or China. In 1689 Breyn, a merchant of Dantzle and a distinguished botanist, who frequently visited the flower gardens of Holland and described many of the remarkable plants which he found there, in 1680 enumerates no less than six varieties of the chrysanthemum then cultivated in Holland. These were subsequently lost from the Dutch gardens, and the chrysanthemum again remained unknown

in Europe until its reintroduction in 1789. About the beginning of the eighteenth century descriptions of Chinese plants began to appear in the works of English botanists, and in 1703 Pettiver, in a paper published in the Philosophical Transactions, describes seventy species of plants collected principally at Amoy by James Cunningham. About the same time Plukenet, botanist of Queen Mary and director of the Royal Garden at Hampton Court, also described many Chinese plants in his "Amaitheum Botanicum," the most conspicuous being Chimonauthus fragrans, Camellia japonica, Hibiscus Manihot, several species of zanthoxylum. Rosa Indica, Gardenia florida and Olea fragrans, the flowers of which are used in China to perfume tea. Up to the middle of the eighteenth century

the Europeans in China had lived only in the seaports, and the plants which they sent home or described were those which grew naturally near the coast or were cultivated in the gardens of the seaport cities. But in 1740 Pierre d'Incarville, a French Jesuit father, joined the Chinese mission at Pekin, where he died sev enteen years later. From Pekin Incarville sent an interesting collection of dried plants and of seeds gathered in the neighborhood of the capital to Bernard de Jussieu, professor of botany at the Royal Gardens in Paris, where a number of Chinese plants were raised from these seeds. Th beautiful Incarvillea Sinensis, with its large searlet flowers, found by him on the Pekin plain, commemorates the labors of this learned and distinguished man. Among the plants discovered by Incarville and introduced into Europe the best known is the Ailanthus glandulosa, now one of the most commonly cultivated trees in Europe and North America. Among his other introductions are Sophora Japonic Polygonum tinctorium, Thuys orientalis, the Asiatic representative of our arbor vites, and everal other trees and shrubs now common in our gardens. He left an unpublished memoir, with numerous plates, on the lacquer tree of China, and a memoir on wild silkworms. Among the plants discovered by Father Incarville which remained un-noticed in the herbarium of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle until a few years ago are several now well known, either from the collections of Bunge, a German botanist who visited Pekin in 1830 as physician to a Russian caravan, or which have recently been introduced into the Arnold Arbontum through the efforts of Dr. Bretschneider himself. Among these we will only mention Zanthoceras sor folia, one of the most beautiful of all hardy flowering shrubs. Deutsia parviflora, now a common inhabitant of northern gardens, Suinga villosa, and Frazinus rhyncophylla, the ash tree on which the wax insect is fed by the

We must pass over the Linnman period and the collections made by a number of Swedish botanists in China, and can merely allude to Lord Macartney's Embassy to China in 1763 In the account of this mission from the pen of Sir George Staunton, where is to be found a large amount of information about Chinese plants, besides enumerations of plants, with their botanical names, gathered by him and others during the journey of the Embass; through several of the interior provinces of the empire, along the Grand Canal, and in the region between Pekin and the imperial sumner palace at Jehol beyond the Great Wall.

Passing over, too, for want of space the work European botanists in China during the first half of the present century, we come down to comparatively recent times and to the travels and explorations of Robert Fortune in China, beginning with the year 1843, which inaugurated a new era in the history of botanical discoveries in that country. Previous to that time the Chinese plants known in Europe or introduced into European gardens had chiefly come from Canton or Macao. In 1701 Cunningham, to be sure, had sent an interesting collection of dried specimens made ville's Pekin plants, however, had fallen into oblivion, although a few of them, especially the allanthus, were still cultivated in Europe. Staunton had carried a few plants to England picked up on his journey from Pekin to Canton, but these were the only botanical specimens from the interior of China known in Europe up to the time of Fortune's journeys. Fortune, a well-trained Scotch gardener, was first sent out to China by the Horticultural Society of London to collect plants and seeds for its members. Subsequently he made two journeys to China for the purpose of introducing the tea plant and the methods of cultivating it into India, while his fourth journey, which he undertook as late as 1861, was on his own account. During the eighteen years in which he visited China Fortune succeeded in exploring botanically not only the neighborhood of the Chinese ports then open to European trade, but also some interesting places in the interior not seen before by Europeans, and in sending home rich collections of living plants seeds, and herbarium specimens. An excellent gardener and an acute observer, Fortune's notes regarding Chinese plants and Chinese gardens and husbandry possess a high interest, and his books, in which he describes his experiences in China, are the most interesting from the horticultural point of view yet written about the Flowery Kingdom.

Among the plants for which our gardens are indebted to the labors of Fortune may be mentioned Clematis lanuginosa, Clematis patens, Anemone Japonica, Aconitum autumnale, many varieties of the tree peony, this plant being one of the principal objects of Fortune's search in China; Akebia quinata, Nelumbium specia sum, Dicentra spectabilis, many beautiful forms of camellia and azalea, Skimmia Japonica, the kum-quat (Citrus Japonica), several fine hollys, Wistaria Chinensis, double flowered varieties of the peach, the lovely Prunus triloba, many roses, Viburnum plicaum, Viburnum macrocephalum, Abelia rupestris, Lonicera Standishii, Weigelia rosea, Jasminum nudiflorum, Forsythia viridissima and Fortunei, and Rhynchospermum jasminoides, now the glory of many of the gardens of our Southern States.

Among trees for which we were first indebted to Fortune the most interesting and important perhaps is the so-called golden larch (Pseudolariz Kompheri), which can be described as a tree with the habit of a cedar of Lebanon, the oliage of a larch and the cones of a fir. Among other trees introduced by him are the so-called acebark pine of northern China, Pinus Bungeana. Cephalotaxus Fortunei, Torreya o Turnion grandis, and the umbrella pine (Sciadopitus recticillata), which Fortune sent from Japan in 1861 at the time of his visit to Yedo. About a year after Fortune had begun his explorations in China another Englishman. Henry F. Hance, reached that country, where he remained during the remainder of his life in the English consular service and was extremely active in investigating and describing Chinese plants, especially those from the southern part of the empire. A list of his writings on Chinese plants published between 1849 and 1887 is given by Bretschneider and contains no less han 222 separate papers. No one has ever acquired such a profound and critical knowledge

f the flora of southeastern China. In recent years four men have added immensely to our knowledge of the flora of China, David and Delavay. French missionaries; Maximowicz, a Russian, and Henry, an Englishman connected with the Chinese customs

service. In 1862 Armand David was attached to the mission of the Lazarists at Pekin, and soon began to apply himself assiduously to studying the natural history of the country. and, although his studies were more especially directed to zoology, he devoted himself with much industry to botany and geology. During the summers of 1802 and 1803 he botanized in the country near Pekin, exploring the famous Po hua shan, a mountain three days' journey west of Pekin which rises to the height of 8,200 feet above the sea, and the following summer visited the mountain district of Jehol in Mongolia. These early collections were found to be so important when they reached Paris that on the special solicitation of the professors of the Museum, the Superior-General of the Lazarists allowed David to devote himself to the exploration of other parts of China. In the following years he made three great journeys. which carried him into Mongolia, central China, eastern Thibet and the unknown mountains about the head of the Yellow River. On these journeys David was occupied until 1874, when he returned to Europe much broken in health, although he was able to describe many of his zoological discoveries. and in 1877 published, in conjunction with Dustelet, a splendid work on the birds of China. His important botanical discoveries were published in Parts in two volumes by Franchet; they contain a large number of new and interesting species, and show that no one

est French priest to make known the natural roductions of China. Not less industrious and successful was Jean Marie Delavay, who joined the Society of Foreign Missions in 1867, and was sent to hina, where he preached the Gospel for many years in the Kuang-tung provinces and ap ears to have spent his leisure time in collectng plants. In 1881, when on leave of absence n France, he met David, who stimulated his potanical zeal, and, being stationed in northwestern Yunan, he devoted himself with arrior o the investigation of the then entirely unknown flora of that difficult mountain region He gathered plants on his journey to Yunan brough Hu peh and Size chuan, but the chief field of his explorations lay among the elevated mountains west and northwest of the great ake, near Talifu, where he botanized at diferent seasons during ten years. In 1888 Deavay was attacked by the plague, and for a long time suffered from the consequences of this disease. On his way to France, in 1802, he became partly paralyzed, but, nevertheless, returned to China, where he arrived at the end of 1893, and again started for Yunan, where he died two years jater.

has labored more indefatigably than this mod-

Dr. Augustine Henry, master of arts in the Queen's University, Ireland, and Reentlate. of the Royal Colleges of Physicians in Edinburgh, went to China as a member of the Chinese Maritime Chistoms in 1881, and for a year was attached to the customs at Shanghai. In 1882 he was appointed to lehang, in the provnce of Hu peh., as medical officer and assistaut, and remained there for seven years. Here he first commeaced to collect plants, and in 1886 he sent his first collection to Kew, and being greatly encouraged continued to collect and to employ Chinese to gather plants for him. Collecting at first within a few miles only of Ichang, where he found many interesting plants in the mountain gorges, he gradually extended his researches to the higher mounains, where he found many remarkable novel ties. Subsequently he made large collections of plants in Formosa, and more recently in southern Yunan, where he is still stationed as an officer of the customs service, and where he has found an enormous number of new species.

The name best known in connection with

the botany of eastern Asia is that of Carl Maxmowiez. Born at Tula in the interior of Bussia in 1827, of German extraction, Maximowicz was educated in the German parochial school in St. Petersburg and in the University of Dorpat, where he studied medicine and botany under the direction of Bunge, whose assistant heafterward became in the Botanic Garden of the university, from which he was transferred the following year to the Botanic Garden at St. Petersburg as keoper of the herbarium. In 1853 Maximowicz was sent as botanical collector for this garden to the Amour, and in 1859 he published the botanical results of his explorations in the Primitive Flore Amureusia In this now classical work are enumerated 085 species of plants, including 57 of mosses, gathered, by Maximowicz and Manck, and among them are nine new genera and 112 new species. Soveral of the plants discovered by Maximowicz on this journey are now well known inhabitants of our gardens. In 1850 he was again sent to the East, remaining there until 1864. During this journey Maximowicz reached Hakkodate in September, 1890, and rein Chusan, and Incarville and Bunge had | mained there for more than fourtee, months, employing his time in exploring the alm unknown flora of southern Yezo. Leaving Hakkodate in November, 1862, he passed the following winter at Nagasaki, and the following summer in Yokohama. Being unable to extend his explorations far from the treaty ports, he succeeded in interesting the young Japanese Tchonoski in botany, and many of the Japanese plants first made known by Maximowicz were collected by this Japanese associate of his, who continued to send to him until 18937 plants principally collected on the Nikko Mountains and other parts of apan inaccessible to foreigners. Maximowicz finally left Japan in January, 1864, and reached St. Petersburg the following summer. He died in February, 1891, quite unexpectedly while he was devoting himself to studying and describing his Japanese collections and the plants colected in central Asia, Mongolia and western China by Przewalski, Potania and other Russian travellers. No one has ever had such opportunities for studying the plants of eastern Asia, especially those of Japan, northern China, Mongolia and Thibet, and the scientific fame of Maximowicz and his relations with all the great botanical establishments of the world enabled him to bring together at St. Petersburg the greatest coffection of Chinese and Japanese plants in existence. At one time it was his favorite thought to write a comprehensive flora of Japan; another was to prepare an exhaustive treatise on the plants of Pekin similar in scope to Bentham's "Flora of Hong Kong." But when Russin began seriously to explore central and eastern Asia he became convinced that his lifetime would not suffice to complete these schemes and he finally resolved to limit himself to preparatory work in describing the novelties brought home by Russian travelers in the East. Although the name of Maximowicz is not connected with any great work of comprehensive flora, it will always be gratefully remembered by the students of the plants of eastern Asia, which he has done so nuch to elucidate in his many learned contri

butions to systematic botany. As is perhaps natural, more attention has been paid by botanists and other travellers in China to the trees of that country than to other classes of plants, and as a result of their labors we have sufficient information on which base the supposition that no other part of the world surpasses eastern Asia in the beauty and variety of its indigenous trees. We are in the habit of regarding the United States as the great natural arboretum of the temperate zone, but in the Japanese islands alone, there are almost as many native trees as grow in eastern North America, exclusive of the extreme southern part of Florida, where many West Indian species find the northerly limits of their ranga. surgent has shown that in Japan the propor tion of trees to the whole flora is as 1 to 10 14, and that the woody plants are as I to 4.55 of the whole flora, a much larger proportion than occurs in any part of North America, excluding

the keys of southern Florida. If this proportion of woody plants to the whole flora is maintained on the mainland of eastern Asia, or even in the region south of intitude 10 for north of that degree the proportion of arborescent species may be expected to diminish and the number of grasses and other herbs to increase—the number of trees and shrubs will certainly exceed that of this continent. A lew acts support this belief. In all of North America north of Mexico there are fifty species of oaks; a similar number is already known in China, although the great forest areas of the ountry are still unexplored by botanists. North America is probably richer in conifers.

especially in the true pines, than China, although the Chinese conifers are less known than the trees of the other families, for the reason that conifers chiefly inhabit mountain regions and the great mountain ranges of western China still guard their botanical secrets. China is already known to have three or flour times as many maple trees as North America, although so far as we now know none of these grow to such a size as some of the American species; it is richer in lindens, in trees of the pea family, which are not numerous in this country, in all the genera of the rose familyapples, pears and plums-except in the hawthorns, which appear to be more, developed in the United States than in any other part of the world: it is richer in magnelias and in several trees of that family which are not represented in our flora. It has more hornbeams, many

which have no representatives in our flora. Some idea of the surprising richness of the flora of the interior of China can be obtained from an examination of Delavay's collections made in the mountains of northwestern Yunan where, between the years 1883 and 1896, he gatheren in an area, computed by Bretschneider to be about 5,400 square kilometres in extent, 4,000 species of plants; of these 1,500 are believed to be entirely new to science, and to contain the types of many new genera

Among Delavay's plants are a magnificent

trees of the aralia famile and numerous, others

vergreen magnolia, rivalling in size and beauty the great evergreen magnolia of our Southern States, seven new species of barberry, two new species of lilacs, seven new species of lilles, and thirty-three new species of rhododendrons. Of these last a few raised in Parls from seeds sent by Delavay to the museum have already flowered in Europe and show their value for the decoration of gardens. Henry found in the provinces of Hu-peh and Sze'chuan, in the summer of 1888, not less than ten new species of maples and many new viburnums, clematis, hollys, spirmas, plums, blackberries, a new a new poplar, a beech, a pine, and a mulberry, three new linden trees, a new honey locust, and a new redbud. None of these trees have vet been introduced into our gardens. In Mu-pin, a district of eastern Thibet west of Sze'chuan, the Abbé David found the slopes of high mountains covered with great forests, in which he noticed sixteen species of rhododendron, some of which had trunks a foot in diameter, a conifer with leaves like those of the sequola, and gigantle specimens of two other conifers. Unfortunately he brought home no specimens of these trees, nor of a gigantic hazel, an oak with corky bark and a great cherry tree which he saw in the same region. Here, too, he found the tree which in its name perpetuates among naturalists the memory of David (Davidea involucrata), a curious and beautiful tree allied to our flowering dogwood, but with one enormous white involucral bract instead of the four of the dogwood, and so conspicuous that the tree seen from a distance appears when in flower to be covered with great white paroquets. All of these trees may be expected

to flourish in our gardens. But without alluding to the important disoveries made in more recent years by the Russian explorers of Thibet and Mongolia, enough, perhaps, has been said to show the extreme richness of the arborescent flora of the mountain regions of western China, where more is now to be learned about trees than in any other part of the world outside the tropics. and where new plants suitable for the decoration of northern parks and gardens are to be found only. C. S. SARGENT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Some weeks ago, in reply to J. M. D., you gave the nickname of Maryland as "Old Line." If not putting you to too much trouble, can you tell me how Maryland secured this nickname and how long it has been attached to it? I have never heard of it before and I would like to know what the origin of the expression "Old Line" is.

E.C. C. It is explained as referring to Mason and Dixon's

line. That dates from 1707, but the name doesn't,

Please give a résumé of the fight at Bear Island, Minn. Oct. 5. Also in outline the skirmishes which have taken place within the last docade. Everthing connected with the regulars and thoir doings previ-ous to the Spanish-American war is of the deepest in-terest to my pupils. S. S. E. tien, Bacon, Major Wilkinson and eighty men of Third Infantry were transported from the mainland to Bear Island, in Leech Lake, to prevent an prising of the Pillager band of Chippews Indians. They found that the Indians had left the island. and so Gen. Bacon landed his men on Sugar Point, the Indians attacked them. The troops checked their advance and threw up earthworks for the night. Major Wilkinson was mortally wounded and six enlisted men were killed, besides some Indian police. On Oct. 6 the troops were withdrawn from the Point. The Indians scattered and the couble was over. The principal skirmishes in ten years were at Standing Rock, Dec. 15, 1840, when Sitting Bull was killed while resisting arrest, and at Wounded Knee Creek, Dec. 29, 1890, during the 'Indian Messiah' uprising. At Wounded Knee the Indians surrendered and gave up some rifles; they then attacked the troops, using rifles which they had concealed under their blankets, killing Capt. Wallace and several men of the Seventh Cavaler the troops rallied and drove the Indians back and put them to flight. There were a number of skir-

The date of the first use of coffee in America is asked for. The following quotation from the Boston town records, dated Feb. 14, 1671, will probably give a clue: "Mrs. Dorathy Jones is approved of to keep a house of publique entertainment for the selling of coffee and chucaletts." Similar entries are frequent after that date, but there seems to be none earlier. The first mention of tea in the same records is dated Aug. 29, 1690, when "Henjaunie Harris is licensed to sell tee, coffee and chucaletts."

A. C., Jr., Boston. A. C., Jr., Boston.

mishes around the Pine Ridge Agency, Indian at

the Indians surrendered.

Will you kindly let me know the exact time be-tween the following dates, figuring them as bankers do when they pay out interest on certificates of de-posit, from Dec. 22, 1808, to March 2, 1809, 'this to settle an argument about the number of days that should be used in the month of February. N. W. W. -

In crediting interest, a bank counts the actual number of days in the year: In charging interest, it counts 360 days. Between the two dates, therefore, there are seventy days in crediting interest and seventy-one in charging it.

H. T. F.-Justice, a single tax paper, is, jublished weekly in Wilmington, Del.

J. Martin.-All the care on the bridge are now operated by the trolley and the elevated railroad city has been abandoned.

Constant Reader .- Clean your pulley wheels with inegar or some other acid. Then wash with soap and water and dry thoroughly before putting on the cloth or leather covering.

W. C. Coss .- These vessels of the navy are ture Vigilant, Modoe, Active, Alice, Tacoma, Cheyenue, Wahan; No. 18 is now the torpedo boat McKee; the Arethus: is a cruiser on the North Atlantic station.

James Kersham - The name "John Bull ." as typical of the Englishman, was used first in Dr. John Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," published in 1712. John Bull is the Englishman, Louis Baboon

Render .- Lincoln never offered to "stop the war" if the Southern States would return to the Union with their slaves. He did not want the war; but when the South had begun it, he saw that the only way to end it was to fight and settle the question of accession, and later on the question of slavery, once for 411.

the Frenchman, Nicholas Prog the Butchman.

J. E. M .- The British soldier got the nickname dank forms to be used, with them were forms filled out as samples. The latter, in the first place where the soldier's name was to appear, contained the name of an Imaginary "Atkins, Thomas, Private," simply because the let was to be alphabetical. Punch took it up, we think, and so the private soldier in the British army is Thomas, or Tommy, Atkins.

E. L. P.-The expression is "to the manner born." It is in "Hamlet," act I., scane iv.; Hamlet is ex-plaining an incident, the discharge of artillery. when the king takes a drink preparatory to going to hed, and when asked if it is the custom to do marks that though he is a native and "to the manner born," the custom is more honored in the breach than the observance. There is no question of "manor" in the matter; and no person whose opinion on Shakespeare is worth even contempt ever

THE CAUSE OF WOMEN

Where Men Get Three Times as Much as the Women Who Do the Same Work-The Question of Marriage-A "Strong-Minded" Family Circle-An Alleged Complaint from College Girls at Brown University.

It is rather amusing to note the outery which s made over the slightest remark disparaging or discouraging marriage. There was vehement objection to the higher education of women lest it should unfit them for marringe. A strong argument against permitting women to become breadwinners was that it would create a distaste for marriage. The principal charge against the so-called woman's rights movement has been that it would interfere with marriage. This protest and warning comes almost exclusively from men; yet if they are one-half as attractive and desirable as they think they are one would suppose that nothing and nobody could prevent the women from marrying them if only they got a chance. The masculine anxiety on this point is not a

product of the new civilization, but rather a relic of the old barbarism, when men were so afraid women would not appreciate the beauties of matrimony that they captured them by force and made them wives, without limit as to number. The desire of men that women should enjoy the marriage state has been illustrated in the laws they made for the wife, appropriating all her property for themselves, claiming the wages she might carn, requiring her to owe them service, denying her any share of the partnership earnings, refusing her the right of divorce, and taking the entire custody of the children. Of course all of these things naturally would induce women to regard marriage as the name of earthly bliss, and it is not strange that men, who desire nothing in the world so much as the happiness of woman. should resent innovations which would disturb her peaceful and contented existence.

As a matter of fact, and in spite of all its dis-abilities, the desire for marriage cannot be educated or legislated or cradicated from the nature of woman. The only difference between past and present conditions is that when she is educated she demands in a husband an intellectual companionship, which is the safest possible foundation for wedded life; when she is self-supporting she is not compelled to marry for her subsistence, but can exercise a free choice and permit love to be the impelling motive. If the laws still allowed the husband to be the absolute master and he excreised his powers, doubtless the educated and self-reliant woman of the present day would be very reluctant to marry, but the statutes, the courts, public sentiment and the attitude of men have been revolutionized in her favor. The desire for a husband and a home is just as strong in the heart of woman to-day as it ever was, but if she does not meet the man whom she can love and honor and be happy with, her life is not necessarily regarded as a failure by herself

This train of thought has been suggested by recent lecture of Prof. George D. Herron of lowa University, in which he said: "Every relation of dependence between man and man, man and woman, political or religious, even that of marriage, is doomed." This assertion has called forth a number of editorials, more or less hysterical, declaring that the marriage relation is not doomed, never shall be doomed. &c. They failed entirely to see that it was the

'dependence," not the "marriage," which must go, Prof. Herron's statement is founded on truth. The absolute financial dependence of wives is at the root of a large proportion of the contentions and unhappiness of married life. A few years ago the writer of this had occa-

sion to publish an article on this subject, and the private letters which were received from wives would have caused a social earthquake in the community if they had been made publie. There is no such thing as personal free-

in the community if they had been made public. There is no such thing as personal freedom on the part of either man or woman if entirely dependent upon another for money. "He who has a right over my subsistence has power over my moral being," said Alexander Hamilton, and it is even more true between man and woman that between man and man. The fact that the man is the husband and the woman the wife does not lessen the terrible fruth. To a self-respecting, spirited and independent woman her usual financial condition is gail and wormwood. If any husband doubts this let him ascertain his wife's opinion.

It is not an exaggeration to say that more than one-half the friction and discontent in marriage would be obviated if the wife could have a weekly income, according to the husband's means, which she could depend upon and feel that she had a right to use as she pleased. If there is really alarm lest women are growing disinclined to marry, a plan of this kind might prove an inducement. We still in sist that the average woman would be willing to exchange a larger for a smaller income if she could get the right kind of a husband, but to give it all up—well, isn't that asking a good deal? Put yourself in her place.

In Colorado, as in other States, there have emblems printed at the top of the ballots. They indicated to the ignorant voter where to nut his mark, their printing cost the State \$45,000 per annum, and there was constant wrangling as to which party was entitled to the eagle, which the rooster, &c. At length the Woman's Civic Federation of Denvertook the matter up, secured the passage of a bill abolishing all emblems and settled the matter.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, at the age of 83, is as keen of intellect, as eloquent with the pen. as brimful of humor as she was fifty years ago. when her strong, fearless and progressive utterances on the platform and her wonderful State papers gave the world new knowledge of the intellectual possibilities of woman. resides, with a bachelor son and widowed

mpanies; the old system of running them by the said: "Not a man here receives less than \$4 a day." "There seem to be as many women as

are in attendance. The Post, in its welcome,

Public sentiment here seems to be as hospitable to the league as it was in Philadelphia during the past meetings, when there was as little complaint about deserted firesides and neglected husbands as there is when the Paughters of the American Revolution, Young Feople's Society of Christian Endeavor, Woman's 'brist an Temperance Union, King's Daughters, or Mothers held their conventions.

Tongs People's Society of Christian "indeasor, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Eng's Daughters, or Mothers hold their conventions.

Of course. The only time when there is a universal waii over the abandoned homes is when a Woman's Suffrage Convention is in session. Then all of a sniden the babies begin to cry, the husbands take to swearing, the servants leave in a body, the preachers quote 8t. Faul and the newspapers call attention to the general chaos. But the observant cannot fall to notice that all of these elements are getting pretty well broken in. The women started with missionary societies to sew for the ministers and the heathen, and they will end, as Byron says. God knows where. After having been shut up so long they may rather overdo their liberty for a will, but they can be trusted to find that out for themselves, and if the massculine element is wise it will leave them to do so.

There are people who might say that when there is so much work to be done in the world, especially in the development of woman herself, she should not devote so much time to whist and progressive cuchre. And yet, perhaps women have been taking themselves too seriously of inte years. The vast majority of women's clubs have a stern and lofty purpose; the vast majority of men's clubs are for pleasure and social relaxation. Perhaps it would be well for both to strike a medium. Nowanays the easiest way for women to raise money for any particular or charitable purpose seems to be to give a large whist or enchire party, and even church treasuries are replouished in this manner. If this plan is to centinue will it not be necessary for all women to understand the games' And would it not be a good idea for them to be even to the plan to centinue will it not be necessary for all women to understand the games' And would it not be a good idea for them to become expert early players anyhow, just because men slways have declared they could not do it? It seems the chief business of the women of the messent generation to prove that they

The press despatches tell us that the girls of Pembroke College, the "annex" of Brown University, are protesting against having to do the same work and submit to the same rigorous markings as the men students. We look for a denial of this report. If it is true, then these girls are the first of any in the United States to plead the "baby act," and should get themselves to a female seminary. In all the coeducational institutions in the country the girls take the same work and examinations as the maie students and score just as high a percentage. They have no right to any special privileges if they are to receive the same graduates degree, and we hope the l'embroke Hali girls will be able to show that they have been mijerepresented.

girls will be able to show that they have been misrepresented.

By the way, the types last week made this department say that. Harvard practically has little coeducation. The word "little" slipped in accidentally. There is coeducation at Harvard in the broad sense of the word, although the women students do not have the full privileges of the university. They are required to take the same examinations as the men, but do not receive the Harvard degree.

Lady Austin has been elected President of the Parish Council of Surrey, England. Many women have served on the Parish Councils. which are similar to the City Councils of our own country, but this is the first time one has been elected President. Their work in municbeen elected Fresident. Their work in municipal matters is said to be most valuable. There can be no question that the judgment and influence of women are baily needed in the management of affairs in the cities and towns of the United States, but the republic bars

of the United States, but the republic bars them out.

The papers speak of the splendid work American women are doing in Porto Rico toaching the children and intilling into their minds the principles of free government and the duties of citizenship. When the Porto Rican boys find out that these same women have no part in this free government their respect for their tenchers will fall several degrees.

The despatches say that Mrs. Kavanaugh, who has served many years as Postmaster of

who has served many years as Postmaster of Lawrence, L. L. has been deposed in favor of Lieut. McWhinney, who is a "Stalwart Republi-can." But very likely Mrs. Kavanaugh is also a "Stalwart." Is it simply a Republican that is wanted, or is it one who can back up his poli-tics with a vote?

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, in the name of the 1.200,000 women who compose the National Council of the United States, has sent a letter to the Czar of Russia acknowledging their gratitude for the service he has rendered hugratitude for the service he has rendered hu-manity in asking for the Peace Conference. In her canacity as American number of the In-ternational Peace and Arbitration Committee. Mrs. Sewall requests that the women of all countries meet in their various localities on May 15 and formulate addresses and resolu-tions in favor of peace, to be forwarded through their flovernments to the conference at. The Hague. As the results of this congress of the powers are expected to be moral rather than political, the sympathy and support of women doubtless would meet an appreciative welcome.

Judge Peabody of the St. Louis Police Court denies emphatically that he gave a decision which justified wife-beating. The comments made in this column were based on the report in the St. Louis Republic, which the Judge "utterly repudintes." He states that he fines
heavily and punishes wife-beaters. The widespread denunciation which this reported decision called forth shows a great advance in public sentiment since those days when the law
permitted a man to beat his wife, but not to the
extent of endangering her life. This will be a
good world for women by and by and then it
also will be a better one for men than it is now.
WASHINGTON, D. C. IDA HUSTED HARPER.

BRITISH MEDICAL FORTUNES, A Few Physicians Are Rich, but Almost All of Them Die Poor. From the Lancet.

The large fortune left by Sir William Jenner has led to much writing in the lay press, but owing to imperfect information as to the source of some of Sir William Jenner's wealth much excellent moralizing has been made upon unsound deductions. Sir William Jenner was for many years at the top of the medical profession, having risen there by his genius, and hav-

THE ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS.

Annual Report of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

LADIES: At the first meeting of the Executive Committee, held after the annual meeting in May, 1808, Mrs. George White Field was elected our chosen Chairman and served in that capacity for eight months, resigning on Dec, 30, when she left for Europe, promising to act on the Executive Committee again on her return. During her tenure of office there was a great development and impetus in the interstate ovement

The vast amount of energy in connection with this new factor in our work, involving outside States that appealed to us for advice and help, led to the appointing of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge as Chairman of an Interstate Committee. Mrs. Dodge will herself report the dovelopments in this interstate work in detail. Spenking generally, I think we all recognice that this interstate development has broadened

our knowledge and at the same time lessened our fear of the strength of the movement which we have been compelled to oppose. This interstate work has come to us of itself; we certainly can waive all responsibility for having invited it. Equally we cannot shrink from the new obligations it lays upon us. It identifies itself from the start with our own work as part of a common cause. We as a State are partly organized. Other States are not and want to be. They seek advice and information and we are glad to respond in every way. Enrly in September the Massachusetts com-

mittee and the committees of this State association became aware of danger that the amendments granting the suffrage to women in the States of Washington and South Dakots would be voted upon favorably by the people at the November elections. Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell, Chairman of the Albany auxiliary. was willing to go to these two States and kind-ly give the help there which we were told was so needed to bring out the voice of opposition to the amendments, and her offer was gladly and gratefully accepted. Mrs. Crannell left for the West in the latter part of September and returned to Albany in December, visiting many towns and cities during that time. There is no doubt that it was largely through her untiring efforts that the two amendments were defeated, giving us a substantial victory.

We appreciate more and more, as seen in this instance, that the ineffectual efforts of the sufragists in the East have driven them into the West, and that this creates a reactionary condition which gives a double side to out work. It forces us to prove the continued inability of the suffragists to gain their point in the East, and should unite us to inspire the women of the West to resist their clamor when t reaches Western States.

We have accomplished much during the past coar through the dissemination of our pamiplacts. Thirteen thousand five hundred and forty-four have passed from the hands of our Secretary, 3,720 from the Brooklyn auxiliary, 20,000 from the Albany auxiliary, making a total of 37,294. Two new pamplets have been added to our list; one by Priscilla Leonard, specially prepared for wage-carners, and one by Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, to which I will refer again later.

specially greated for wage-earners, and one by Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, to which I will refer again later.

The hearing granted us by the Legislaturs on Feb. 22 was given in the Senate chamber at Albany. Our appearance was on the advice of a member of the Senate, who told me that at that particular time it had become necessary that both sides of the question should be heard. The suffragists departed from their usual form of procedure by asking that a bill be approved which would grant taxpaying women in towns and villages a right to vote on questions affecting property. This bill we recognized to be only the thin edge of a wedge for an opening for unlimited suffrage, and we were confirmed in our surmise by hearing one of the advocates for the bill beg that it might be received favorably in order that she might see the dawn of the day when all women would be enfranchised. The paper which Mrs. A. M. Dodge read before the Senate and Judiclary Committee was written by Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, and to our gratification has been widely and favorably commented upon by the press generally at the time it was read and since in its pamphlet form. In fact, our power as an organization has been more widely recognized by the press this past year than ever before and we have the ten by Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, and to our gratification has been widely and favorably commented upon by the press generally at the time it was read and since in its pamphlet form. In fact, our power as an organization has been more widely recognized by the press this past year than ever before, and we have the growing assurance that the public has been awakened to the fact of the value of the work we have undertaken. It is certainly beginning to recognize a second party in the field. This has in measure come about through the Governors message favoring the gradual extension of the suffrage to women. His message threw publicity upon the whole question, and our organization was seen perhaps more fully in its true light. The present Governor can have no volee, however, in our final issue, whatever temporary gain his message may have been to our opponents.

During the bast year our relations with the State associations have been strengthened by the exchange of reports. We have also been in frequent correspondence with the Charmen of our auxiliaries. The work done by these auxiliaries has been of vital help to this committee, and the advice which we have given and received has been of vital help to the committee, and the advice which we have given and received has been for our mutual benefit.

The Educational Committee has leat temporarily three of its members: Mrs. Field, Mrs. Munroe Smithand Mrs. Bylance. Consequently the work has been able to hold a few meetings.

The Educational Committee has lost temporarily three of its members: Mrs. Field, Mrs. Munroe Smithand Mrs. Bylance. Consequently the work has been returded. Mrs. Johnson, however, has been able to hold a few meetings in this direction, and an especially interesting one was held under the auspices of the Mount Vernon auxiliary.

The unusually large balance on hand at the beginning of the year, with the receipts from dues, was sufficient to meet the regular and extraordinary demands made upon our treasury. Expenditures having been for the past year more than ordinarily heavy, its necessary now to draw vour attention to the fact that the treasury is entirely desired and to ask for your most generous support in the coming year.

Looking forward, and for our mutual encoutagement, we may congratulate ourselves that within the four years since our organization, and that of the Massachusetts and Illinois associations, no amendments submitted to the people, which would extend the suffrages of women, have been favorably voted upon by them. Led by our carnest convictions we have been able to check a movement, which at the time we organized, four years ago, threatened to assume proportions which might easily mislead the unthinking into a delusion that the majority of women were in sympathy with it.

During 1849 the defeats of the suffragists throughout the country have been many. In New York the Senate voted untavorably upon the bill giving women taxpayers the right to vote. Ac. In Massachusetts, suffrage bills have been received by legislative bodies.

Twent commend to your attention the great work of simulating women to a consciousness of what true progress they have already made without the ballot and of proving how few in number are the women who demand an extension of the suffrage.

Thoughtful women are coming more clearly to see that with the framehise connes grave responsibilities which women as they have always done of their own instinct and voicine, and in the force clement meded at times to preserve a competer th

sentences on the pattorn and her sounders when the intellectual possibilities of woman. She resides, with a backelor son and widowe doubter, in a harbeson that coverioning the character in a harbeson that coverioning the character in a harbeson that coverioning the character is a harbeson that coverioning the character is a harbeson that coverioning the character is a many research to the coverioning the coverioning the coverioning that the character is a subject to the coverioning that the coverioning the coverioning that the coverion is the coverioning that the coverion of the coverioning that the coverioning that the coverioning that the coverion of the